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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for six consecutive sessions of Congress, commencing with the session of 1835-7. They have had such wide circulation, and have become so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it unnecessary to say more to the person in any that they will be continued at the next sessions of Congress, and to state, succinctly, the manner, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Globe will contain the debates only of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable and available length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in full, and the yeas and nays are in the case of the latter, and the votes in the former. The appendix is filled with small type of convenient size and compactness—a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal octavo pages. It will contain the debates and proceedings of the Congress furnished in the daily Globe, and in addition to these, the President's annual message, and the reports and documents accompanying it, and such other documents and reports as may be ordered to be printed by either House of Congress, and which are not required to be printed with the daily Globe. The Appendix will also contain the laws passed at the session, and a copious table of contents to the whole work, and a table of the names of the members who have spoken, and the pages where their speeches may be found.

The Appendix is made up of the Documents, Executive and Legislative, and reports of the principal officers of the Government, which are ordered to be printed, by both branches of the Congress, whether they originate in or emanate from the Executive Departments, or are called for by the Senate or House of Representatives. It is printed with small type in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal octavo pages. It is published as often as the documents and reports accompanying the President's annual message to Congress furnish matter sufficient to make a number—usually two numbers, but sometimes two hundred numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeklies in session. The Appendix, at the end of the session of Congress, will contain a complete table of contents, and an index, of the names of the members, which together, will make between 600 and 700 royal octavo pages.

The Appendix is made up of the Documents, Executive and Legislative, and reports of the principal officers of the Government, which are ordered to be printed by either branch

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, December 17, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ADAM W. SNYDER,

OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN MOORE,

OF M'LEAN COUNTY.

☞*Owing to the hard times, the subscription price of this paper will be* **reduced** *from this date to* **\$2 per annum, and \$1 for six months,** *to be paid in advance. Any person may send us a \$2 or a \$1 note, at our risk, and receive the paper six or twelve months. Postmasters are authorised to send such letters free of postage upon application.* December 3, 1841.

The Democratic Convention.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention, assembled in Springfield on Monday last, and on Tuesday following unanimously nominated Col. ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair county, as candidate for the office of Governor, and JOHN MOORE, Esq. of McLean county, as candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Its proceedings will be found at large in the succeeding columns. Never before, we believe, did a larger assembly meet for a similar object in the State of Illinois; never have we seen a more respectable body of men; embracing those of every age, from the grey-haired patriot of the revolution to the young men of our own times—men of every profession, but mostly all farmers and mechanics.

The weather immediately preceding and during the sitting of the Convention was very inclement; the roads being almost impassible to and from the seat of Government; yet the delegates turned out almost to a man, breasted the storm of the elements, many of them travelling hundreds of miles to reach the spot where duty and principle called them. When these circumstances are taken into consideration, it demonstrates how firmly the principles of Democracy are rooted in the human heart. Here were nearly two hundred democrats assembled from different parts of the State, voluntarily travelling great distances on their own expenses, without the expectation of fee or reward, except that awarded by an approving conscience; turning out from their warm fire sides into the most inclement weather.—These men deserve and will doubtless receive the thanks of their constituents.

Never were the proceedings of a deliberative body conducted with more harmony and good feeling from beginning to end. On the last night of the session the Convention was addressed by THOMPSON CAMPBELL, Esq. of Galena, JCS. KNOX, Esq. of Stephenson, and HENRY BROWN, Esq. of Chicago. The speeches of these gentlemen were very excellent and animated, and elicited great applause.

Most of the members started for home on Wednesday, the rain still pouring down and the roads in a wretched condition; but they were hardy democrats, used to labor and exposure; and we have no doubt that before this paper will reach them, they will have all safely returned to their homes.

Col. ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair, and JOHN MOORE, Esq. of M'Lean, who have been nominated as democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, by the Convention, are well known by our people generally, particularly the former. They are known as honest, high-minded, and patriotic men, devoted to the principles of the democratic faith, and to the welfare of the State. Few men in the western country stand higher in intellectual strength than Col. SNYDER. He is known as one possessing the highest order of talents, great strength of mind, and energy of character. Mr. MOORE is known as a plain farmer, a hard-working man—possessing excellent talents, and much firmness and energy. He has no dazzling exterior, he wears no coat of fashionable cut, and hence he may not please the dandies; but the farmers will find that he is a man like themselves; honest, laborious, sagacious, and intelligent.

We cannot at present say more in regard to the democratic candidates; and we hope, in the spring, they will visit the people every where, which will render any further description of them from us unnecessary. Such, we learn, is their purpose.

Democratic Whigs—The Alton Telegraph,—as well as many other Whig prints,—we believe our neighbor among the number—is endeavoring to keep its party in power by stealing the name of "democrat." They would now make the people believe that they are true and original democrats who supported Gen. *Jackson.* They would borrow the name until they get into power again, and then they would have no more use for it. Their attempts to borrow or steal the name of "Democrat," reminds us a little of the Irishman who borrowed the "knocker." "Why, you'd better knock the door down—what do you want?" asked the occupant of a house, at whose door Pat was rapping away in good earnest. "Och, my darling," replied Pat, "don't let me wake any of yer family. I'm just using your knocker to waken the people next door. I'm locked out, d'ye see, and they've niver a knocker." So with the Whigs. They are afraid they will be "locked out," and they want to borrow our "knocker."

The above excellent article is from the Quincy Herald. It reminds us of an anecdote related by one of the delegates to the Convention here this week. A spruce Federalist met a democratic farmer in town, and tried to convince the old man that there was no difference between a democrat and a democratic-whig. Seeing, however, that the farmer did not appear to be convinced by his arguments, the Federalist said, "now tell me, old man, what *is* the difference, in *your* opinion, between a *democrat* and a democratic-*whig*?" The old farmer scratched his head a little, and replied, "why, to tell you the truth, my friend, I think there is about as much difference between them as there is between a *turkey* and a *turkey-buzzard.* After this, Davis of the Alton *Democratic* Whig had better alter his head

The Louisville Journal and the understrappers of Casey & Harlan.

We have been informed by a friend that the Louisville (Ky.) Journal contains a scurrilous and libellous article against the senior editor of this paper, who a short time since visited the Wabash counties for the purpose of endeavoring to collect some newspaper accounts and of procuring new subscribers to the Register. The ruffian who edits the Louisville Journal did not send us a copy of the paper containing his libellous charges. We are therefore unable to reply to them, until we can procure a copy of the paper. As described to us, the charges are every one false and malicious. One charge is, we are told, that we threatened to whip somebody or some persons either in Clark or Lawrence counties, and afterwards avoided these persons. We refer to the citizens, in either of the towns through which we passed, whether *they* ever heard of such a threat coming from us. There is not a particle of ground upon which to base such a charge against us. We never had an angry word with any person (whig or democrat) in the whole range of counties which we visited on that occasion. The article in the Louisville Journal, as it has been described to us, (for we have not seen it) is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. The editor is probably indebted to some irresponsible, malicious understrapper, in the whig ranks, living in Clark county, under the nose of the new postmaster at Marshall, (whose appointment we lately condemned in severe terms) for the venomous fabrications upon which the article is founded.

We are induced to believe that we have truly designated the authors of this calumny from the following facts, which transpired during our brief stay in Marshall, Clark county, to wit: About the time the article appeared in the State Register condemning the removal of Gen. COLE, and the appointment of Judge HARLAN, a remonstrance was got up in Marshall against this removal and appointment, which was signed by one hundred and thirty or forty of the indignant citizens in the immediate neighbourhood of Marshall, and forwarded to the Postmaster General. A counter petition was got up by the friends of Judge Harlan, but only thirty-one signers could be procured on it.

Such we found to be the state of facts upon our return to Marshall from Mount Carmel. Harlan's friends were in any thing but a good humor; and some amongst them (we mean a few understrappers who loaf about the post office, whose names do not dwell in our memory) had the folly, as we were informed, to threaten us with an assault with *brick bats,* because they conceived that we had set the *ball in motion* concerning the post office, by our article in the Register.

These redoubtable champions had not the courage to put their threats in execution; but on the same evening, in the dead of the night, a lynch-pin was taken out of the light carriage in which we travelled; and on the following night one of the fore-wheels was taken off the carriage, which has not since been found. Through the kindness of Mr. SMITH of Marshal (a personal and political friend, and a noble-hearted man) we procured another wheel, and was able, after some delay in fitting it on, to return to Springfield.

This was *handsome* treatment to a stranger who had treated every one in Marshall with respect and courtesy. It was a *manly, courageous, magnanimous, creditable* act!!!—which cannot fail to reflect high *honor* upon the actors if they are ever found out! A reward of fifty dollars was promptly offered by us for their apprehension. It is but justice to the citizens of Marsball, and its neighborhood, to say, that every respectable man was loud in condemning the marauders, and many of them active in their efforts to discover them.

After this development of facts, can any one doubt the originators of the calumnies in the Louisville Journal? The authors of them are plainly marked. Mean, base and unprincipled men, fearful of exposure, they dared not publish their libels in any paper printed within the State, for they knew that we could procure their names and hold them to a just responsibility. No: they transmit their venom to the most infamous paper published in the Western country, four hundred miles distant, where they conceive themselves safely sheltered from exposure. Their utter insignificance of character is, however, their best mantle of protection.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have had an opportunity of reading the article in the drunken ruffian's paper at Louisville. No part of its contents are true. The letter published is dated "*Lawrenceville,* Illinois," but no doubt was written in Clark. It says that we told William D. Latshaw at Mount Carmel that we intended to go on to Louisville and lick Prentice until "his hide would not hold shucks." Now we do not believe that Prentice's hide will hold shucks *now,* he having had so many *lickings* already; yet as regards the matter of fact in this case, we did not see Mr Latshaw at Mount Carmel nor any where else on the route. Mr. Latshaw was not in Mount Carmel when we visited that place. The Wabash correspondent of the Journal has therefore told a lie.

The Editor of the Louisville Journal in commenting on the letter, professes not to be afraid of the *licking;* and says that Stephen R. Rowan of Shawneetown once started from that place to Vandalia with the avowed purpose of whipping us, and that we fled from the place to avoid him. This story is enough to make a horse laugh. The very idea of our keeping out of the way of Mr. Rowan has made us laugh till our eyes run over. The fact, however, was, that we were in Cincinnati (Ohio) at the time Mr. Rowan visited Vandalia. He did not come for any hostile purpose that we ever heard of, but to get his circular printed in hand bills; which was done by the hands in the office, in our absence. Mr Rowan paid for it and went home. There never in fact existed any cause of quarrel between us and Mr. Rowan that we know of, and certainly no quarrel ever took place, or was ever desired either by us or Mr. Rowan, so far as we know. Any man can always have redress from us who thinks he wants it, in any manner he thinks proper, excepting always *rifle shooting at fifty paces!*

The Philadelphia Enquirer states that the grand jury of that county is engaged in making investigation relative to the exploded Bank of the United States.

The plan of Tyler shadowed by his New York organ.

The correspondent of the New York Express (the organ of the Administration) under date Nov. 27, writing from Washington says:

"In full cabinet meeting held, as I understand, yesterday, the Fiscal agency project of the President was agreed upon. The Administration, that is, the President and his constitutional advisers will present their plan as an administration measure. It has the sanction of the cabinet as 'a unit,' which I presume will allow us to say that it is an administration measure. An inkling of what this Fiscal Agent is, has already appeared in three or four quarters, upon which I am absolved from the necessity of pursuing what otherwise would have been to me at least a matter of confidence. It is then no corporation to begin with. It can be repealed at will. It is an issue, next, of Exchequer bills for a currency, bearing no interest of course, and to be redeemed in gold and silver, or (though not by special enactment) in the notes of specie paying banks. It is to have a head here, created I presume by the President and the Senate, but *not* to be removed by the President at will, with sub-heads or agencies in all the States, to be appointed by the head there. What this head is to be called, and how constituted, will be submitted, I presume, in a bill drawn by the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury, with other matters relating to buying and selling bills of exchange, deposits, &c. All this is but the merest skeleton of the scheme, but it is the basis of it nevertheless. The amount of issues is not to be over twenty millions. I trust that the Whig members of Congress will give this measure their support. Policy advises us to give this *experiment* a fair trial," &c.

It seems Mr. Webster goes in for this scheme, notwithstanding all he said in 1834, about "*the experiment*" on the currency of the nation. Then he was hot against all *experiments*—now, forsooth, he is for giving *experiments* a "fair trial." The difference in his opinion is probably brought about by the reflection that he can possibly get his hands deep into the present *experiment* after it gets into operation!

U. S. SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

The Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union, of the 24th ult. says: "We stop the press to announce the result of the election to-day. The Hon. Arther P. Bagby was elected United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Clay." This is an excellent selection. Gov. Bagby is a man of talent and is a sound, thoroughgoing democrat.

Cairo Bills.

The notes of the Bank of Cairo have lately sunk below par at this place. Our merchants we believe take them at 5 per cent. discount. The following paragraph from the last Missouri Argus gives the credit of these bills at St. Louis. The arrangement to "restore the credit of the bills," we should like to see perfected, as the loss consequent on their depreciation falls, as usual, on those least able to bear it, viz: the farmers, mechanics, and other working men throughout the State:

CAIRO BILLS.

These bills are now useless to the holders because the Bank, Insurance Companies, and Brokers refuse to take them. As the business men cannot pay their obligations with these bills, they, *of course,* will not take them. The Mutual Insurance Company will take the bills in sums over 5 dollars.

The consequence is the bills are selling today from 15 to 25 per cent. discount, the brokers refusing to buy at any price. And all this because the Gas Light refused longer to take them! The bills we consider quite as good as any issued in the State of Illinois, but they are deprived *of credit.* The "credit system" operates admirably.

We understand arrangements are on foot to restore the credit of the bills—if they are perfected, we will take the notes in payment of dues, but not otherwise.

Tennessee Senators.

The Nashville Banner (whig) of the 2d, says:

"The senatorial election is to come on at last! In the senate, yesterday, Mr. Speaker Turney called up one of his resolutions to meet in convention to elect a senator to Congress, and so amended it as to have the election of a senator for six years, from the 4th of March last, in place of Mr. Anderson, take place to-day, and that for a senator for four years, in place of Mr. Grundy, deceased, to take place to-morrow. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 13 to 12, and the resolution passed by the same vote—Mr. Speaker Turney voting with the whigs.

In the house, in the morning, the resolution from the senate appointing Hopkins L. Turney a senator to Congress, in place of Mr. Grundy, deceased, was rejected by a vote of 36 for, to 40 against it—Mr. Rowles voting with the 39 whigs, because he believed that an election by resolution to be unconstitutional. In the evening, the house concured in the senate's resolution, to go into convention to elect the senators, by a vote of 41 to 34—two Van Buren men voting with the 39 Whigs.

So the convention of the too houses meets to-day to elect one senator."

We have not since received the result of the election.

Fire round a Magazine.—While the sloop of war Phæton was off Genoa, an alarming fire took place near the bulk head of the magazine. Captain Morris showed great coolness and self-possession on the occasion. He immediately ordered the marines to be stationed around the hatchway, with loaded muskets, forbidding any one to come upon deck. He then headed the fireman and went below. For a time the smoke increased, notwithstanding all their exertions, and those near the spot began to anticipate a speedy flight into the air. The man, however, who carelessly caused the fire was the means, by his daring, of extinguishing it; but not till the bulkhead of the magazine was burnt nearly through. Not one of the ships company was heard to utter a word during the whole time. After the danger was over, Capt. Morris returned formal thank to his men for their good conduct. They in turn, felt that it was his coolness and self possession that saved the ship.—*Galena Gaz.*

The Democrats of Georgia have nominated Messrs. Colquitt, Cooper and Black for the three seats vacant in the Georgia delegation. What is more they will elect them. If a few more misrepresentatives had the honesty to resign, the people would soon be uppermost in Congress.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

DECEMBER, 13, 1841.

At a meeting of the Delegates convened at the State House in Springfield to nominate Governor and Lieutenant Governor,

The Convention was organized by appointing Maj. Wm. Edmonson, of McDonough county, chairman pro tem., and George Davis and I. S. Berry, secretaries pro tem. The following gentlemen appeared and presented their credentials as delegates:

From Alexander—J Freeman, I S Berry, and J W Eccles.
From Adams—H S Cooley, C A Warren, Peter Lott, C M Woods, I N Morris and J W Whitney.
From Bond—Sloss McAdams, and C Hoyle.
From Brown—James Brockman.
From Cass—N B Thompson.
From Clinton—E S Dennis.
From Cook—L Whitcomb, George Davis, H L Stewart, J N Arnold and H Brown.
From Christian—H. M. Vandever and D. C. Goode.
From Clark—Jas Waters, J. P. Cooper and T. R. Young.
From DeWitt—Tho. Hutchins and R F Barnett.
From Edgar—M M Dill, Hall Simms, John R Beverly and D Longnecker.
From Fayette—F Forman, Aiken Evans, R T Edmonson, and Jno McDonald.
From Fulton—B B Berry, J L Sharp, W Elliott Jr, H B Evans, H S Austin, H L Miller, and T J Little.
From Franklin—T B Cantrell and S R Casey.
From Gallatin—John A McClernand.
From Greene—R W English, A W. Cavarly, J D Frye, Jas Hopkins, Matthew Lancaster, and Pleasant M Rice.
From Hancock—J B Backenstos, Geo P Stiles, Chancey L. Higbee, John T. Barnett, and M R Owen.
From Jersey—E M Daley, C H Goodrich, and J M Hurd.
From Jo Daviess—T Campbell, J D Winters and Phillip B Bradley.
From Knox—A Shannon, and D Edgerton.
From Lee—S Gilbreath and G W Chase.
From La Salle—W. Stadden, Abram Hoes and L P Langer.
From Lawrence—James Rawlings.
From Livingston—D B Campbell.
From Logan and Mason—M L Knapp, Jno B. Weber, and A D Wright.
From Madison—W T Brown, Samuel Whiteside, D Roach, R Smith, Solomon Preitt, S G Brily, Hiram Arthur, and John W Buffum.
From Menard—T J Nance, J Hoey, Samuel Berry, and C Smoot.
From Mercer—R H Spicer.
From Montgomery—J M Rutledge, C B Blockburger, A Kitchell, and B Roberts.
From Monroe—John Morrison, W H Bissell, and Thomas James, Jr.
From Morgan—R S Walker, Joseph Heslep, Matthew Cyrus, James A McDougall, Aug. M Heslep, and Newton Cloud,
From Marion—H P Boyakin, and J McLelland.
From Marshall—J M Shannon, and Albert Ramsey.
From Macon—H J Armstrong, Kirby Benedict and S G Nesbitt.
From Macoupin—L Solomon, Sr. B R Barr, J Leillie, John Harris, and John M Palmer.
From McLean—W C Enos, Jr. Nathan Low, John Moore and Chas. H. Lanphier.
From McDonough—W. Edmonston, Winslow S Pearce, and W T Head.
From Ogle—James Swan.
From Peoria—O Peters, N H Purple, Alva Dunlap, and John S Zieber.
From Pike—Jonathan Piper, John Neely and Edward Kane.
From Randolph—J H Quinn, Andrew J Dickinson, and N Manning.
From Rock Island—Geo. Mixter and Joseph Knox.
From Sangamon—David Talbot, James W Keys, John Cooper Harry Riggen, Nathan Butler, John L. Drennen, Doc. Holbert, and John W. Taylor.
From St. Clair—Gustavus Koerner, Wm H Underwood, Phil. B. Fouke, David W Hopkins, John Scheel, John Simpson, Henry W Moore, and Philip Penn.
From Stark—J Finley.
From Shelby—W S Prentice, Y L McNeil, G S Taylor, and Thomas Duncan.
From Schuyler—W A Richardson.
From Scott—James Gilham, James C. Rucker, Robert Lands, Wm Strange, and J W Leal.
From Stephenson—G Purington.
From Tazewell—T L Watson.
From Warren—J F M Butler.
From Wabash—W D Latshaw.
From Washington—John Crain and Isaac Parlier.
From Will—A F Patrick, A Cagwin, J A Matteson, and Milton Phillips.
From Whiteside—Lewis D Crandall and James Mitchell.
From Williamson—Willis Allen.

On motion of D. G. Whitney,

The chair appointed a committee of two from each Judicial District to nominate officers to preside at this Convention.

Whereupon the Chair, nominated the following:

1st. District.—Messrs. English and Daley.
2d. District.—Messrs. Edmonston and Smith.
3d. District.—Messrs. Freeman and Casey.
4th District.—Messrs. Simms and Rawlings.
5th District.—Messrs. Warren and Elliott.
6th District.—Messrs. Campbell and Gilbreath.
7th. District.—Messrs. Matteson and Stewart.
8th District.—Messrs Nance and Moore.
9th District.—Messrs. Pete and Stadden.

On motion,

The Convention adjourned till three o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Moore of the committee appointed to nominate officers, made the following report:

R.W. English, of Greene, President, Gen. Samuel Whiteside, of Madison, Col. Wm. Stadden, of La Salle, Gen. Longnecker, of Edgar, Thompson Campbell, Esq. of Jo Daviess, Vice Presidents; Geo. Davis, of Cook, Isaac S. Berry, of Alexander, and Wm. T. Head, of McDonough, Secretaries.

On motion of Robert Smith, of Madison,

Resolved, That a committee of one person from each Judicial District be appointed by the chair to draft an address to the people of this State.

Whereupon, the chair appointed the following persons said

Committee.—Messrs. R. Smith, of Madison, J. Moore of McLean, J. R. Matteson of Will, E. M. Daley of Jersey, J. Knox of Rock Island, T. R. Young of Clark, N. H. Purple of Peoria, G. Lott of Adams, H. P. Boyakin of Marion.

On motion of Dr. BISSELL of Monroe,

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of nine persons, one from each judicial district, to draft and present resolutions for the consideration of this convention.

Whereupon, the chair appointed the following persons said

Committee.—Messrs. Dr. Bissell of Monroe, Jno. Harris of Macoupin, S. R. Casey of Franklin, W. D. Latshaw of Wabash, W. Elliott, Jr. of Fulton, G. Purinton of Stephenson, H. L. Stuart of Cook, T. R. Barrett of DeWitt, J. Swan of Ogle.

On motion of Col. MOORE of McLean,

Resolved, That the rules of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the rules of this Convention.

On motion,

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

DECEMBER 14, 1841.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Dr, KNAPP, of Logan,

Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to vote for the nomination of Governor, and that the mode of voting be viva voce and by counties, alphabetically called.

FERRIS FORMAN, of Fayette, moved for a call of the Convention, which having continued some time,

On motion, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Maj. EDMONSTON, of McDonough county, nominated ADAM W. SNYDER, as a candidate for the office of Governor.

No other person being put in nomination, the Convention proceeded to vote for the candidate for Governor, when it appeared that ADAM W. SNYDER received one hundred and forty-eight votes, MILTON K. ALEXANDER received eleven votes. ADAM W. SNYDER having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated as the candidate for Governor.

Mr JOSEPH KNOX, of Rock Island county, moved that the Convention now adjourn; which was,

On motion of A. W. Cavarly, of Greene, Laid on the table.

Mr. BROWN, of Clark county moved to adjourn until two o'clock; which motion was,

On motion of Mr. LATSHAW, of Wabash, laid upon the table.

On motion of N. B. THOMPSON, of Cass county, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Convention now proceed to vote viva voce for candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor by counties as their names are called alphabetically.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution the convention proceeded to vote for Lieutenant Governor, which resulted as follows, viz:

JOHN MOORE, of McLean,	46 votes.
SAM'L HACKELTON, of Lee,	51 votes.
WM. A RICHARDSON, of Schuyler	48 votes.
P. CARTWRIGHT, of Sangamon,	17 votes.
M. K. ALEXANDER, of Edgar,	5 votes.

Neither of the candidates having received a majority of all the votes, the Convention proceeded to vote a second time, when

JOHN MOORE, of McLean,	49 votes.
SAM'L HACKELTON, of Lee,	51 votes.
WM. A. RICHARDSON, of Schuyler	49 votes
P. CARTWRIGHT, of Sangamon,	17 votes.

Neither of the candidates receiving a majority of all the votes. the Convention proceeded to vote a third time; when

JOHN MOORE, of McLean,	52 votes.
SAM'L HACKELTON, of Lee,	51 votes.
WM. A RICHARDSON, of Schuyler	55 votes.
P. CARTWRIGHT, of Sangamon,	9 votes.

Neither of the candates receiving a majority of all the votes; the Convention proceeded to vote a fourth time; when

JOHN MOORE, of McLean,	60 votes.
SAM'L HACKELTON, of Lee,	38 votes.
WM. A. RICHARDSON, of Schuyler	60 votes.
P. CARTWRIGHT, of Sangamon,	5 votes.

The names of Mr. Hackelton and Mr. Cartwright having been withdrawn, the Convention proceeded to a fifth and last vote, which resulted as follows:

JOHN MOORE, of McLean,	97 votes.
WM A RICHARDSON, of Schuyler,	63 votes.

Mr. MOORE having received a majority of all the votes given was declared to be duly nominated as the Democratic candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of Adams, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention now unanimously nominate Adam W. Snyder, of St. Clair county as candidate for Governor, and John Moore, of McLean county, as candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till two o'clock P M.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, of Adams,

Resolved by this Convention, That we will give our unanimous support to the candidates we have nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and we hereby pledge ourselves to make use of all honorable efforts to promote their election.

Mr. SMITH, from the committee appointed to draft an address, reported an address; which was read, and, on motion, adopted.

Ordered, That —— copies be printed, with the names of the delegates appended thereto, for distribution throughout the State.

On motion of I. S. BERRY, of Alexander,

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of three to superintend the printing of the address and proceedings of this Convention in pamphlet form, and the distribution of the same and each delegate be requested to contribute such sum as he may think proper to defray the expenses of the same.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, reported as follows:

Resolved, That we regard it as a cardinal principle of the Democratic party that the people are fully capable of self Government.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the creation by congress of any corporation with power to locate branches in the several States, without their assent and to use the public funds in banking operations, is a plain and direct violation of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we regard the Independent Treasury system as the proper and constitutional mode of collecting, keeping and disbursing the public revenue.

Resolved, That the whig party in the late extraordinary session of Congress by the passage of the land distribution bill, have shown a total disregard to the rights of the new States and a manifest disposition to advance the interests of brokers and speculators to the prejudice of the people.

Resolved, That we condemn that section in the late distribution bill which excludes foreigners from a participation in its benefits, and we believe it originated in the same political party that passed and supported the alien and sedition laws.

Resolved, That the whig Congress by contracting a debt of \$12,000,000, in violation of their often repeated declarations, have verified the saying of a Roman consul in the early days of that celebrated republic, "that professions and promises made before an election were not always fulfilled after it.

Resolved, That the late elections in Indiana, Ohio, Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York, Mississippi and Michigan, show that the "sober second thought of the people" will produce the triumph of Democratic principles.

Resolved, That the whig party, in the new tariff, taxing the necessaries and exempting the luxuries of life, have given another proof of their adherence to their acknowledged creed: "Let the Government take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor."

Resolved, That the people find in the prices of produce and of labor, how false were the pledges of the federalists, and they mourn the absence of those good old times when democracy was predominant, and are determined again to re-establish what in an evil hour they were persuaded to put down.

Resolved, That when State after State, heretofore considered impregnable as the strong holds of democracy, yielded to the seductions of artful federalism our own Illinois continued stedfast in her democratic faith, and as one of the seven States in the political hemisphere whose light would not be dimmed, she sent forth the exhalations of her splendor among her betrayed sisters to light them back to truth, justice and virtue. In the recent elections we have our reward and our consolation, and it shall not be said, that we who stood the storm when waves were rough, are to let our light go out, in a season of such rejoicing and splendour to the cause of democracy, as that which now gladdens us from all parts of the Union.

Resolved, That the minority of the recent Congress in their firm and able resistance of the federal measures proposed, entitle them to the thanks of the democracy of Illinois, our principles in their hands are sure of a good defence, and the people only want the occasion, to add to their numbers, that their rule shall be in the ascendant.

Resolved, That democracy has its foundation deep in the everlasting fountains of humanity; that it rests for its support upon truth and justice; its safety is in its publicity; it eschews all partial and unequal legislation, and is sure to find sympathy with the masses, because it seeks the common good of all mankind.

Resolved, That federalism in power forgets right; is haughty and tyrannical; supports monopolies and partial priviliges, takes to its bosom exacting banks, and provides only for the rich, leaving the poor to become dependants upon their stinted bounties.

Resolved, That in a depreciated currency the people are suffering great evils, that their patience under suspended banks has become exhausted, and that their demoralizing and mischievous influences can no longer be tolerated by a people who feel any proper impulses of justice and propriety.

Resolved, That we will continue to rally under the democratic banner with this motto inscribed upon its folds: "Union, harmony, concession, self-denial, every thing for the cause, nothing for men."

On motion of Mr. PRENTICE, of Shelby,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to act as a State Central Democratic Committee for the year 1842, and that they appoint committees of vigilance and correspondence in the several counties throughout this State.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, said committee, viz:

David B Campbell, James Shepherd, and G R. Weber, of Sangamon, James H. Ralston, of Adams, Thompson Campbell, of Jo Daviess, Nelson W. Nunnally, of Edgar, John A McClernand, of Gallatin.

On motion of Mr. BUFFUM, of Madison,

Resolved, That we urgently recommend to the Democracy of the several counties to require from their candidates for the Legislature at the approaching State election an assurance, that they will not under any circumstances, favor, advocate, or vote for, but on the contrary, oppose with all their might, any measure legalizing or acquiescing in the further suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State.

On motion,

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the officers of the Convention for the dignified and impartial manner with which they have performed their respective duties.

On motion,

Resovled, That the proceedings be published.

After several excellent addresses from several of the delegates, which elicited much applause. The Convention, on motion, adjourned *sine die.*

R. W. ENGLISH, Prest.

Gen. SAM'L. WHITESIDE,
Col. WM. STADDEN,
Gen. LONGNECKER,
THOMPSON CAMPBELL, } Vice Pres.

GEO. DAVIS,
ISAAC S. BERRY,
WM. T. HEAD, } Secretaries.

The returns the 13th Virginia congressional district, recently represented by Mr. BANKS, show that Mr. SMITH, dem. has succeeded over Mr. BANKS, dem. and SLAUGH TER, fed.

The Supreme Court of this State met at this place on Monday last. Present Chief Justice Wilson, and Judges Lockwood, Smith, Browne, Breese, Ford, Treat and Douglass. The Court has been in session every day since. In our next we will give an account of the causes argued and decided.

The District Court of the United States is yet in session. We are unable this week to give even a sketch of the cases which have come before it. We shall endeavor to do so in our next.

The report of the death of DIXON H. LEWIS of Alabama, it appears, was without foundation. A letter in the Globe states that a passenger from the South had seen Mr. Lewis in *propria persona,* since the rumor of his death was circulated.

Gen. Semple removed.

The editor of the New York Express who resides at Washington city, and corresponds for his own paper, which paper is the organ of Mr. Tyler's administration, says in one of his letters, under date Nov. 27:

"The *Charge* to Bogota, I understand is removed; and Mr. Blockford, late editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena is to be appointed in his place. Some people will scold loudly over this, another foreign appointment given to Virginia," &c.

All the "*scolding*" this organ of the administration fears, is from disappointed whig office seekers. It never thinks how justly the American people might "*scold*" on account of the removal of an able public officer. Their interest is in fact not thought of: it *is nothing* the interest of greedy whig *cormorants every thing.*

The Journal concludes that there will be a called session because the road from the State House to a grocery has been repaired. It was repaired, we learn, in anticipation of another hard-cider convention.

O'Connell's last speech.---His defence of the American people.

The following speech, delivered by the great Irish Liberator, will be read with interest by every true-hearted American. It speaks nothing but the truth, in regard to the "paper-thunder" of the British tory papers. They are regarded by our seventeen millions of people no more than the "squeaking of a child's penny trumpet."

O'Connell's Last Speech.—At a late meeting in Dublin. Mr. O'Connell said, that he would close the correspondence from America for that day by reading a letter from Judge Doran, of America, and pledged himself that of the first letters which he would despatch from the Mayoralty-house would be one in reply to him (Cheers.) The generous sympathy of their friends in America overpowered him, and he wanted language to express his gratitude. They had received by that day's post no less a sum than £350; and it was not, therefore, surprising, that grateful thankfulness to America for her munificent contributions should be the prevailing sentiment throughout Ireland. (Cheers.) He sincerely hoped that nothing would occur to sever the bonds now existing between Irishmen and Americans, and that the "vexed spirits" at both sides of the Atlantic would be quelled by their mutual good sense. He had read with the deepest horror and disgust a paragraph in "The Times," in which the writer had the audacity to threaten the American nation. He had the unpardonable impudence and audacity to strive to bully and terrify a people amounting in number to 17,000,000. What was this writer's object? Evidently to foment a war between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) It was a most traitorous document—injurious to the country—menacing blood and war—dangerous to the throne, and inimical to national liberty throughout the world. (Hear, har.) Was the man insane enough to fancy that his paper thunder could terrify the noble American people! He might as well think of frightening soldiers with a popgun, or beating back a regiment of grenadiers with the squeaking of a child's penny trumpet.—(Laughter and cheers.) There was a pride about republicanism—for the republican had no master—which was apt to lean to irritation and excitement. This the "Times" knew well, and intended nothing but mischief in supporting the tories by articles like that to which he referred. However, they would meet with no sympathy from Irishmen. (Cheers.) Irishman would never enter into an insulting crusade against Americans—They would continue to obey the law and support the throne; but at the same time, and above all, they would hold a firm attitude of defiance towards that miscreant faction the tories and their lying, villanous and insulting organ, and show that the harmony between Britain and America could not be disturbed. Was it not enough that the tories had a preponderating influence in both houses, and controlled the Queen—a power obtained by depriving the operative of cheap bread; by giving the aristocrat two slices of the loaf without reserving a morsel for the poor man? Was Engl[a]nd insane? Was her destruction coming on. and was that insanity indicative of her approaching dissolution? He hoped sincerely that the omen might be false, but he recollected the Roman proverb—

"Quem Deus vult predere, prius demantat."

The Hon. and learned gentleman than proceeded to animadvert on the 5th paragraph of Mr. Sharman Crawford's letter, in which he stated it to be his opinion that America contributed to the repeal rent in order to a seperation from England. He could not strongly enough repudiate the idea that Ireland intended to resort to physical force.

They would receive contributions from America, as the Catholic Association did formerly, not to sever themselves from England, but peacefully to obtain the repeal—(Cheers.) He concluded by moving the insertion of the letters from America on the minutes.

Compulsory attendance on Divine Service—It is a singular fact, that a law to this effect still exists in England. It is based on two acts; one, passed in the second year of the reign of Elizabeth, which imposed a fine of one shilling on every one failing to attend church without a good excuse; and the other enacted in the third year of James I. which raised the penalty of absence to £20 on every person who kept himself from church for four successive Sundays. Strange to say in this enlightened age, the act is enforced, and but a few months ago eleven persons was fined for non-attendance at church. In the time of Charles 2. one Roman Catholic gentleman of Cheshire had to pay £240 for himself and eleven members of his family for failing to attend service in the Parish Church. At the last meeting of Parliament Mr. Milnes gave notice that he should, on the re-assembling of the house, bring in a bill to repeal this compulsory act. There are doubtless in some of our State statute books, many laws as oonoxious as this still unrepealed, but public opinion is so much the advance of such narrow legislation as to make all such enactments impotent—*Georgian.*

Instructed to resign.—A majority of the committee in the Georgia Legislature on the Republic, have made a report, instructing Judge Berrien to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. The minority was to make a counter report.

A Norman Wager.—A butcher of Caen had bought a calf of a cattle jobber in the environs. Half a gallon of cider was to clench the bargain; and the butcher jocosely observed in conversation; among other things, that he meant to smuggle the calf into town in broad daylight, to pass the Octroi publicly, without paying. The cattle dealer declared this to be impossible, and a wager was accordingly laid between him and the butcher, who merely made this condition, that he should lend him his dog for half an hour. He put the dog into a large sack, which he threw over his sholder and away he trudged to the city. On reaching Octroi, he declared that he had nothing to pay, as there was only a dog in the sack, which he had just brought and shut up, that he might not find his way back to his former master. The officer of the Octroi, whould not take his story on trust, and insisted on seeing the dog. The butcher was therefore obliged to open his sack, and the dog naturally availed himself of the opportunity to run away. Off scampered the butcher after him scolding and swearing all the way. In a quarter of an hour he was again at the Octroi, with the sack on his shoulder as before. "You have given me a pretty chase," said he peevishly. Next day, he invited the officers to partake of a veal cutlet, which, having won the wager, he treated them and the cattle dealer.—*Excursions in Normandy.*

MESSAGE

OF THE
President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U States:

In coming together, fellow-citizens, to meet again upon the discharge of the duties with which the people have charged us, reverently, we feel great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity. Seldom, perhaps, if ever in the region most of all the world-scope of civil and religious liberty, with unbounded means of education, knowledge and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and grace in our habitations, and although dearest has visited some few portions of the land with fatal pestilence, we have yet to commend the health of the people to be a great exception, and we can exhibit in the history of no time of us, to review our blessings with devout thankfulness to God. Parent, who has continued to us unbroken to us the common blessings which surround us, and who has so signally answered the prayer with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing beyond example, in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in all that thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence, for all these, on the protection and merciful dispensation of Divine Providence.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, was arrested in the State of New York, and indicted there for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of a impartial and intelligent jury, and has now at the judgment of that verdict, been finally discharged.

Great Britain, having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of that boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by order constituted authority, and that the officers who commanded the expedition were duly authorized to take the property and destroy it, and that the governments to protect them against all lawsuits and prosecutions for that act, and that the whole responsibility for the transaction belonged to the British Government, and that individuals who are subsequently among its servants departments by the fundamental principles of the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, that the act was one which an individual, arraigned for a criminal offence, before the Courts of that country, might obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judicial tribunals, a question equally familiar to the Courts of both countries.

It is Great Britain's power rights in the Courts of its crown to be exercised in such a manner that the case with the Executive power of the United States, and especially with the Executive power, as that in no case, which the Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody unless in the judge of the power to release him by his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings in the State of New York, at which the writ of habeas corpus was applied for in behalf of McLeod, to be considered of by any other Government—in the case of this kind, is a question entirely and strictly appropriate only, when an offender of that nature can become a fit subject for the action of the executive authority of the United States, and the preservation of reasonable relations with the government of Great Britain, demanded without question, all the remarkable and proper means a satisfactory explanation of the whole matter. While just confidence was felt in the purity of the motives which induced the Government to be prompted to feel that the case was of high duties which have been devolved upon it as the organ of the Federal Government.

In the month of May last, the Governor of the State of Maine, under the invested the territory of the United States, and, under circumstances of great urgency, authorized the employment of the State of Maine, to repel any invasion of the British provinces of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was made by the Governor, upon the facts of the case being brought to his knowledge, and the correspondence which took place between the Governor of Maine and the Secretary of State, and which was not acted upon by the Government of the United States, is now laid before you.

The correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Envoy, relative to the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, is also communicated to you. It will be seen that the proposition of the Government of the United States, to submit the contested question of boundary to the decision of a friendly power, has been declined by the British Government, and that the proposition heretofore made by that Government, to submit the question to the decision of a friendly power, has been withdrawn.

The offer of the United States was made in the hope that the British Government will see its way clear to accept it, as affording the most proper and practicable means of settling the controversy.

Should it appear that the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American and British Governments, in relation to the territory in dispute between the State of Maine and Canada, does not afford the basis for a satisfactory adjustment of the question, I shall not hesitate to submit to the Senate, for its consideration, such conventional arrangement as may appear to me to be most likely to effect the object, and which shall be consistent with the honor and the just rights of the country.

Many of the States composing this Union, have, at different periods of their history, found it necessary to contract debts for purposes of defence, and for the development of their resources. Whether these debts were contracted wisely or unwisely, is not a question for us to discuss. Whether the creditors who trusted them, in some instances, with their entire means, acted prudently or imprudently, is not a question for us to discuss. Whether the States which have contracted these debts, have been able to meet the interest as it fell due, or have been compelled to submit to a temporary postponement of it, is not a question for us to discuss. Whether the people of those States have been heavily taxed for the payment of the interest, or have been enabled to meet it by the ordinary revenues of the States, is not a question for us to discuss. It is a question for us to discuss, whether the people of the United States, as a nation, shall look with indifference upon the failure to pay the interest upon debts honestly contracted by the States of their Union, and which constitute a large portion of the property of the country.

The power to borrow money is a power conferred upon the Federal Government by the Constitution, and it is a power which, in the opinion of the Executive, ought to be exercised, in a proper case, in the way of a loan. The Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody unless in the judge of the power to release him by his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which the writ of habeas corpus was applied for in behalf of McLeod, to be considered of by any other Government—in the case of this kind, is a question entirely and strictly appropriate only, when an offender of that nature can become a fit subject for the action of the executive authority of the United States, and the preservation of reasonable relations with the government of Great Britain, demanded without question, all the remarkable and proper means a satisfactory explanation of the whole matter. While just confidence was felt in the purity of the motives which induced the Government to be prompted to feel that the case was of high duties which have been devolved upon it as the organ of the Federal Government.

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WANTED--20000 feet of seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet and chair making, in exchange for Venician blinds, Chairs, or Cabinet furniture at the Jamestown furniture establishment 5½ miles east of Springfield, for which the highest prices will given. JOHN B WEBER, JAMES F REED.
5

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, white-washed, and put in complete repair: and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.

The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.

Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again. Sept. 24, 1841.—tf8

SAVE YOUR RAGS!—Rags will be taken in exchange for any kind of books or stationery at the Springfield Book Store, west of the State House.
8 JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

JUNIATA IRON—COMMON BAR SIX CENTS.—30 tons just received of the celebrated Sligo Iron, which we offer at 6 cents for common sizes. E. B. PEASE & BRO.
april 2—yl

B. R. BIDDLE Tenders his thanks to the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country, for the patronage with which they have favored him, and solicits a continuance. He is furnished with additional facilities for doing all kinds of work in the Tailoring line, in a style not to be surpassed in this country.

He has made arrangements to be furnished with every improvement, both in cutting and making, and he is determined not to be surpassed by any establishment in this city. He is prepared to make a suit of clothes in 24 hours, that shall be equal in fit or make to any made in the city; warranted to fit or the price of the material refunded. Trimmings of the best quality always on hand, and from his knowledge of the cloths in the city he can furnish information to any person where the best cloths and best bargains can be obtained. Give us a call, if for nothing else, to see the fashions. 11

PROCLAMATION!—Whereas, it has been reported to us, upon good authority, which from our own observation we have no reason to doubt, that times are hard and money scarce; Now, this is to make it known to the public generally, that we have received a first rate assortment of fine, fur, scallette, cloth, and hair seal caps; also, furs and trimmings for hats, which we are manufacturing in the most fashionable style and durable manner. All of which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine the quality and prices for themselves. Shop directly South of the State House.
15. COOK & MUNGER.

A desirable Farm for sale.

FOUR and a half miles south-west of Springfield, and immediately on the railroad to Jacksonville, consisting of 200 acres of prairie, and 32½ acres of timber; the improvements embrace 60 acres under cultivation, part meadow, a young peach orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, a comfortable frame dwelling containing four rooms, and an excellent smoke house. The improvements are all new, the land is high, rolling and beautifully situated. The above property will be sold low and on accommodating terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber on the adjoining farm, or to L. Levering, merchant, Springfield. ROBT. ANDERSON, Assignee.
15-tf

MISSOURI REPORTER.

THE undersigned, under the firm of PENN & VAN ANTWERP, propose to publish a newspaper in St. Louis. It will be their aim to give early intelligence of passing events, and frequent and satisfactory notices of the principal markets of the country, with an accurate Price Current for this city. The paper will be *utilitarian*—the champion of all constitutional measures designed to lessen the dangers of navigation, and protect and cherish the vast inland commerce of which St. Louis must be regarded as the centre.

A portion of the columns of the Reporter will be devoted to Literature and Poetry, for the gratification of those who consider variety the spice of life; and another portion to agricultural interests, and improvements calculated to develope the varied and unequalled resources of Missouri, Illinois, &c., and the superior advantages of St. Louis—a city destined in a very few years to eclipse all her sisters of the west.

The politics of the Reporter will be decidedly Democratic—but whilst it will firmly and fearlessly maintain the just and generous principles of the great party of which it is to be an humble organ, its course will ever be strictly decorous.—Abuse makes no converts; virulence only serves to weaken a good cause. It is therefore our fixed determination to exclude personalities, as far as it may be possible to do so, and uniformly to decline the publication of articles unnecessarily inflammatory, or calculated to produce broils, sectional jealousies or schisms in the party with which we have hitherto acted. Our business will be to follow, not to lead; to exert our energies to promote harmony throughout the great Democratic family; to impress upon the minds of our political brethren the vital but sometimes disregarded truth—"in union there is strength."

The first number of the REPORTER will be issued about the fifteenth of December next. It will be somewhat larger than the Washington Globe or Intelligencer, and will be published on the following terms:

Daily paper, half yearly in advance,	$10 00
Semi-weekly, in advance,	5 00
Weekly, do	3 00

It is understood, however, that subscribers will not be called on to pay before they receive the first number of the paper.

Advertisements will be inserted, annually or otherwise, at the usual rates.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable us to add the subscription list of the Argus to that of the Reporter.

S. PENN, Jr.
V. P. VAN ANTWERP.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19, 1841.

The nimble sixpence better than the slow shilling.

NOW IS THE TIME!

ILLINOIS CLOTHING STORE.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Z. McCOMAS offers to the citizens of Sangamon and the adjoining counties a more complete assortment of better manufactured clothing and at lower prices, for cash, than has ever been offered in Springfield. His stock consists of

Over-Coats.	*Pantaloons.*
Of all descriptions, from $6 to $25.	Cloth, cassimere, and buckskin, $5 to $10.
Frock & Dress Coats	Cassinet from $5 to $10
Cloth, frock and dress, from $8 to $25.	Kentucky Jeans, hard times, $1 87 to $4 50.
Cassinet, dress, frock and box, $7 to $12	Cord, from $1 50 to $3.
Ky. Jeans, dress, frock and box, $6 to 10	Moleskin, beaverteen, and patent repellant, cloth, from $2 to 3
Buffalo coats, superior quality, $7 to 10	*Vests.*
Roundabouts.	Cloth, cassimere, silk, velvet, and merino, from $2 to $7 50
Cloth, cassinet, jeans cord and beaverteen, from $1 75 to 5	Cassinet, valencia and swansdown, $1 to 3

Shirts, Drawers &c.

Fine linen bosom and collar shirts, of various prices; white and brown muslin and figured shirts from 50 cents to $1; men's royal ribbed lamb's wool under shirts, men's common do, flannel shirts, a general assortment. Drawers, white and red, double milled and common flannel.—Stocks, cravats, collars, gloves, and mitts. Silk, gum elastic and worsted suspenders.

Let no one who wishes to lay out his money to advantage, neglect calling at the Illinois Clothing Store, where Clothing is sold at low prices, for Cash. 16

Notice to Contractors.

THERE will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, on the 25th of December next, the building of a brick jail in Fairfield, Wayne county, Illinois, to be 20 by 26 feet, two stories high, with a dungeon, debtors' room, clerk's office &c. The plan and description of the work will be seen at the clerk's office in Fairfield, for ten days before the letting. By order of the County Commissioners' Court.
17-5w JOS. G. BARKLEY, clerk.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BELL & HURST, have just received their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

2 pieces superfine beaver cloth,
2 pieces pilot cloth, 15 pieces Kentucky jones,
15 pieces Cassinetts, assorted,
20 pair blue and green mackinaw blankets,
20 pieces English merinos, assorted,
8 pieces French merinos, assorted,
15 pieces red flannels, 5 pieces white flannels,
3 pieces green flannels, 3 pieces buffalo cloth's,
20 plaid and plain linseys.
150 pieces dark prints, assorted
25 pieces blue merimac cloth,
6 bales 4-4 domestic,
1 bale superfine New Market domestic,
3 dozen blanket shawls, assorted
10 " merino and lambs wool hose, assorted
2 " lambs wool half hose
10 pieces toilenett vestings, assorted,
20 pieces bed tickings, assorted,
2 pieces black silk velvets,
10 pieces colored silk velvits, for ladies bonnets,
20 pieces mousdelaines, black bobinett veils, black fillet veils, fashionable bonnet ribbons, pic nic gloves black and white, ladies beaver gloves, mens superior buck gloves,
500 lbs cotton bating, 25 pieces bleached domestic
10 doz. Prussian hdkfs, assorted, with a variety of other articles to suit the trade.

HATS AND CAPS.

Also, a good assortment of mens otter caps, worth from $4 to $30. Mens and boys seal and scallet caps. 2 cases fashionable hats, latest style.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A well assorted stock of boots and shoes of all descriptions.

READY MADE COATS.

Pilot cloth and blanket over coats, worth from $10 to $30, silk velvit vests and cloth vests.

Also, a complete assortment of hardware, queensware and groceries.

All of the above articles were purchased at the lowest prices in the eastern markets, and will be sold accordingly to suit the times. We hope all our friends will call and examine our stock before they purchase. B. & H.
13--ly.

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS,

Greeting: This is to inform you that we, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which *we will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get.*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, hankerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong sprinkling* of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.
Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,

Venetian Blinds,

Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of *LADIES* throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Chairs,

Mahogany, flag bottom, cane-seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.

Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.

Turning.

All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.

Ornamental Fencing.

The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.

Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.

Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.

Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.
JOHN B. WEBER,
july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET AND CHAIR MAKERS.—A chair maker who understands making cane seat, flag-bottom and windsor chairs may find constant employment and liberal wages, by applying to the Jamestown Venetian blind, Chair, Turning and Cabinet furniture establishment, 5 1-2 miles east of Springfield; also, a good Cabinet Maker; none but men of good morals need apply. Letters directed to Jamestown, Sangamon county, Illinois, post paid, will be promptly attended to.
july 23 ly JOHN B. WEBER.

Hobbs' Fever & Ague Pills.

One of the best remedies for the Fever and Ague in the world.

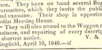
THESE pills are superceding almost every other medicine in some parts of the country, in the cure of this distressing disease. Wherever the pills have been tried, their fame has spread, and thousands have risen up from affliction to bless the discoverer of this infallible remedy. The most conclusive certificate is a few doses.

LIST OF AGENTS.

A. Lindsay & Brothers, Springfield, Sangamon co
John Nicholas, Rochester, do.
James Shinkle, Shinkle's Mills, do.
John Cooper, Burkhart Creek, do.
Martin Hinkle, Sangamon River, do.
Constant & Francis, Athens, do.
Constantine Foster, Sangamon, do.
George Eastman, Auburn, do.
Thompson & Farnell, Beardstown, Cass county.
A. S. West, Virginia, do.
William B. Gains, Bluff Place, do.
Elijah Taylor, Petersburgh, Menard county.
Jefferson T. Smith, Irish Grove, do.
Thomas Allen, Allen's Mills, Greene county.
Calvin Hager, White Hall, do.
Richard Robleg, Bluffdale, do.
Booker & Kinkeade, Greenfield, do.
Thomas Gaston, Gaston's Prairie, do.
John Sappington, Franklin, Morgan county.
J. C. & S. P. Thompson, Meredosia, do.
Daniel Wagner, Indian Creek, do.
Nathan Scarrett, Scarrett's Prairie, Medison co.
C. A. Moore, Upper Alton, do.
Tobias Reaves, Vingain's Settlement, do.
A. J. Lush & Co., Edwardsville, do.
Jeremiah Fahrnestock, P M., Scott county.
John Morrison, Orville, do.
Collins & Ledrick, Naples, do.
John Kirkpatrick, Winchester, do.
Collins & Adams, Manchester, do.
Nicholas Moore, Salt Creek, Logan county,
Thomas H. Williams, Cold Spring, Shelby co
Amos Prentice, Shelbyville, do.
N. M. McCurdy, Vandalia.
E. H. Classen, Evan's Settlement.
Hereford & Brimmer, Hillsboro'.
R. Sonnet, Hurricane.
Samuel Kelter, Corbinsville.
J. A. McLanahan, Bowling Green.
Joel H. Moore, Bethel Settlement.
James M. Davis & Co., Greenville.
Springfield, Dec. 25—

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY. S. H. VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞ They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.
Springfield, April 10, 1840.—tf



DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorrupti ble teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.

From G. Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.
june 26—ly

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.—E. B. PEASE & BROTHER having removed to the new brick building one door east from their old stand, are now receiving from the eastern cities large additions to their stock, which they will sell at prices suited to the times.

Their stock consists in part of—

Iron,	Shovels,	Knives,
Steel,	Spades,	Spoons,
Nails,	Planes,	Razors,
Castings,	Files,	Chisels,

Carpenters' New York and Stanley locks, Thumb, Norfolk and spring latches, Broad, patent and common bitts, Screws, hatchets, hammers, adzes and axes, Wire fenders, seives and riddles. Wood, willow and Britannia ware, Stoves, grates, andirons and kettles.

The above goods being mostly new, the attention of builders and others is invited to an examination of our stock, which they will find more complete and cheap than can be seen elsewhere in this city. nov 27—yl

SIAS' IMPROVED VEGETABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—A sovereign remedy for Ague, Dumb chills, Bilious fevers, Colds, Cholic, Rheumatism, dysentery, Worms, coughs, Swelling in the bowels, pain in the head, side and stomach, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Costiveness, loss of appetite, Dropsy, Gravel, Dispepsia, Sick Head Ache, and Indigestion.

The inhabitants of the west can now be furnished with the justly celebrated Sias' Improved Vegetable Family Medicine. The ready sale and unparalleled success which has attended the introduction of this medicine in various parts of the western country, has induced the proprietor to establish an agency for its sale in the State of Illinois, to meet the wants of community. The high reputation it has acquired at the east, has given it additional lustre as an antidote for disease in the west, being universally esteemed where it is known and administered.

To prepare a remedy which should be safe in its administration, and never injurious to the constitution, and yet wonderfully efficient in its operation, has long been a laudable and much desired object. This the author confidently believes he has accomplished, and this belief is founded on the freely accorded and grateful testimony of those who have proved its intrinsic worth.

As a specific for Bilious diseases, it is unrivalled. It is just such a medicine as every family requires, and none should be without it; it has taken the place of a family physician, in the most alarming cases of fevers, with the happiest results. In using it, it should be taken in sufficient quantities to produce a thorough evacuation.—Persons who are hard to operate upon, need not fear any ill result from taking large portions. If the constitution is such as to require it, twenty-five, or even more, may be taken with safety, although, in general, one fourth of this number is sufficient. If this medicine is administered in season, and in sufficient quantities, where persons are threatened with Ague and Bilious Fevers, it will almost invariably prevent the disease.—Where the disease has become seated, perseverance will soon effect a cure. The fame of this medicine may well be envied, commended as it has been by those who have tested its merits, as superior to Sappington's, Moffat's, Brandreth's or any other medicine offered to the public. In short, it needs only to be extensively used to be universally esteemed.

Price. 50 cents per box, containing 100 pills. For sale by

Opdycke, Tinsley & Co., Springfield,
Eli Wolcott, Jacksonville,
J. G. Morrison, Tremont,
Bassett & Taylor, Beardstown,
Walden Porter, Mackinaw,
E. Lusk, Havanna,
James Jackson, Virginia,

And in most of the other towns in this part of the State.
july 9 ly

AGENTS.

A LIST comprising part of the Agents for A. & M. LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.

Dr. H. L. Hofman, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. B. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J G Smith, Peru,
F L Thompson, Ottowa
Little and Barnum, Juliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E M Holman, Jerseyville
James G McCreary, Rushville
B H Adams, Kane
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Hoffman, Beardstown
Wm A Andres, Winchester
☞Vincent Higby, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
P A Allair, Aurora
Elisha Freeman, St Charles
J and A Teffe, Elgin
O F and G A Miller Quincy
T Fish, Washington
I. O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G W Hickman Farmington
Achilles Robb, Lewistown
Marsh, Haskinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Tuyman and Kyle, Macomb
Lewis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw
Clark and Patten, Geneva
R F Bell, Crow Meadow
W Naylor, Virginia
Charles Gilkey, Ewington
James Whitlock, Marshall
G S Taylor and Co, Shelbyville
Abner Pain, Paris
Monroe, Chambers and Co, Charleston
E S Phelps, Princeton
N M McCurdy, Vandalia
F H Herriford, Hillsboro
Dr J Duncan, Knoxville
John Rodgers, Monmouth
J G Potts, Galena
S Hill, Petersburg
G W Patrick and Co, Terre Haute, Ind
G W Westbrook, Burlington, Iowa
V Spalding, Madison do
3-14

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,
For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial. *None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.*

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Liniment twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesome disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted. THOS. BROOKER.
Sangamon Co., Aug. 19th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.
THOMAS E. RANDALL.
Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I saught for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.
Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.
FRANCIS DORRELL.
Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried. E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.
DAVID POTTS.
Sangamon County, Aug. 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

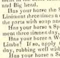
Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

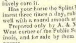
Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.
Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.



JUST RECEIVED a lot of choice Liquors, viz; Irish and Scotch Whiskey, by the bottle, a first rate article; 81 bbl's first quality Cincinnati rectified Whiskey, a few bbls Monongahala whiskey; a good supply of Holland and American Gin, Wines and Brandies; cordials, London Porter and Blackberry Bounce by the bottle, Rum and Jamaica spirits—for sale by
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.



JUST RECEIVED a choice lot of Fish, consisting of Mackerel, Susquehannah Shad, Salmon, Herrings, pickled and smoked, &c.—For sale by
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

POCKET PISTOLS—A lot of pocket pistols, and knives for sale, very cheap, at the sign small watch and large spectacles.
18 C. W. CHATTERTON.

FOR SALE--A house and lot for sale. For further particulars enquire at this office.
14—tf.

Lamborn & Wilmot.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.

Have formed a co-partnership for the practice of law in the county of Tazwell.

JOSIAH LAMBORN, Springfield. | WM. H. WILMOT. Tremont.
Oct. 14, 1841. 12-6m*

GROCERIES—Just received and for sale by J. M. BURKHARDT,

120 bbls salt, 20 sacks G. A. salt
6 do Liverpool Blown do,
80 bushels dry'd apples—80 do green do.
30 bags assorted coffee,
3 barrels loaf sugar—12 do N. O. do,
2 barrels rice—2 do pepper—2 do allspice,
40 barrels flour,
3 barrels soft shell almonds,
6 barrels butter and water crackers,
1 barrel rosin—5 do tar—1 do sal æratus,
1 barrel indigo—1 do madder,
18 boxes assorted tea,
10 boxes tallow candles,
8 boxes No. 1 rosin soap—12 do palm do,
2 boxes O. Rose soap,
7 boxes assorted chewing tobacco,
2 boxes smoking tobacco,
1 box Mrs. Miller's chewing tobacco,
1 box cotton yarn,
8 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
2 boxes starch,
2 boxes oysters,
28,000 Spanish and Melee segars,
40 reams wrapping paper—4 do writing do,
3 doz. boxes sardines,
4 dozen assorted catch-up & pepper sauce
10 dozen bed cords and plough lines,
12 dozen blacking,
2 kegs ground ginger—1 do mace,
1 keg cloves—1 do nutmegs—2 do alum,
2 kegs saltpetre—1 do copperas,
5 kegs rifle powder,
1 dozen sulphur—1 do brimstone,
1 dozen cayenne pepper,
20 bags assorted shot—2 dozen German bags,
14 dozen best London mustard,
4 dozen castor oil,
4 dozen spirits turpentine—6 do ink,
50 pounds coriander,
8 mats cassia, &c. &c. &c.
3 half pipes cogniac brandy,
15 barrels Boston and New York brandy,
4 barrels Port wine—4 do Holland gin,
4 barrels American,
1 barrel Jamaica rum,
2 barrels New England rum,
4 barrels sweet Malaga wine,
4 barrels assorted Madeira,
18 barrels old Ohio whiskey,
1 barrel Irish whiskey,
10 barrels cider vinegar—15 do cider.

The above articles I will sell either for cash or produce.

FRESH GROCERIES at wholesale and retail.—OPDYCKE, TINSLEY & CO. (in the West store, of the four story building, lately erected by them, west of the American House.) Are now receiving from the Eastern Cities and New Orleans, *direct*, a good assortment, of Groceries, among which are the following articles, viz:

22 Hhds new crop N. Orleans Sugar, from 10 to 12½ cts. per pound.
50 Sacks green Coffee, good quality 16¾ per pound.
50 Sacks white Coffee
75 Boxes (in qrs. halves and whole) fresh fall crop Raisins,
75 Boxes good Spring importation of Raisins;
50 do Sperm Candles, 10 Boxes Bar Soap,
10 do Polland Starch, 500 lb first rate Cheese
150 Sacks Liverpool & Ground Allum Salt,
50 Barrels Molasses, 20 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
25000 Spanish Cigars, Regalia, Londries & other first rate brands,
600 lbs Saleratus, 1500 lbs best Dutch Madder,
150 lbs Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs Alum,
4 bags Pepper, 40 chests assorted Teas,
2 barrels of Ginger,
200 lbs fresh soft shell Almonds, 10 lbs Nutmegs,
10 lbs Clove, 20 Mats Cinnamon,
400 lbs fresh Rice, 8 boxes Honeydew Tobacco,
10 boxes Common Ky, Tobacco,—ALSO

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A good supply, French and American Brandy; Port, Madeira, Malaga, Sicily and Sherry Wines; American and Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits; 30 baskets superior Champaign, Irish and American Whiskey, Stone-Ware.—A large assortment Wooden-Ware, such as Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Keelers, Cans, &c.—ALSO Iron an Castings, will be constantly kept on hand, all of which will be sold low for Cash at wholesale and retail.

N. B. 150 new cured Bacon Hams, on hand and for sale,—also, Pickled Pork and Beef at retail or otherwise. O. T. & Co.
Springfield, Dec. 25, 1840.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	25 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	18 lbs carb Magnesia
12 lbs Turkey opium	25 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
160 gals spts turpentine	20 lbs red precipitate
259 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
200 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
200 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
500 lbs oil vitriol	12 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	50 lbs rhubarb root
200 lbs saleratus	20 lbs red chalk
200 lbs alum	100 lbs white chalk
240 lbs white lead dry	350 lbs glue
50 kegs white lead	12 lbs balsam copavia
100 lbs venetian red	25 lbs nutmegs
50 lbs blue vitriol	50 lbs rapee snuff
60 lbs maccaboy snuff	200 lbs gum shelac
188 lbs copperas	250 lbs cam wood
50 lbs gum aloes	50 lbs liquorice ball
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
6 baskets salad oil fresh	25 lbs columbo root
85 lbs cream tartar	50 lbs Alexandria senna
100 lbs sal soda	100 lbs India senna
200 lbs rosin	1500 lbs spanish whiting
120 lbs flor sulphur	24 lbs pink root
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	5 lbs French chalk
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 oz pure kreosote
159 lbs cinnamon bark	6 oz sulphate morphia
25 lbs English mustard	3 oz aceate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	1 oz oil roses
39 lbs aqua fortis	

Springfield, August 14, 1841.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKETS—a large assortment by A. LINDSAY & BRO.
june 25

JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Flat Irons of various sizes, with every description of castings, embracing tea kettles, wash kettles, odd lids of every kind and size, and pots of all sizes—for sale at the new store of
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that I will attend the court of probate to be holden in Jonesboro, Union County, on the first Monday in the month of February next for the purpose of adjusting the concerns of the estate of Jonas Thompson, deceased, at which time and place, all persons having claims against said estate will please present them for adjustment. THOMAS FERRI, Adm
Jonesboro, Oct. 18, 1841. 14-6w*

NOTICE—The co partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McConnel Bunn & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
M. McCONNEL,
J. BUNN,
H. W. VANSYCKEL.

October 10, 1841.

The undersigned will continue the wholesale and retail grocery business under the name and style and firm of McConnel & Bunn, who are authorized to settle all the business of the late firm. M. McCONNEL,
16 J. BUNN.

IRON & NAILS FROM PITTSBURG.—12 tons assorted iron, common bar 6 cents. 100 kegs assorted nails, just received in addition to our former stock, for sale at the lowest cash prices.
july 16 OPDYCKE, TINSEY, & Co.

SADDLE, HANESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Springfield, and the public in general, that he has removed from his old stand to the south side of the public square, one door west of the Museum, in the house formerly occupied by E. B. Pease & Brother, where he has a large and general assortment of every thing in his line.

25 men's best plain saddles,
15 second rate do do,
12 third rate do do,
12 ladies' plush do,
10 patent spring do,
10 half Spanish (made new style) do,
12 plain do do,
6 full Spanish quilted do,
2 dozen saddle bags,
18 carpet bags,
15 portmanteaus,
8 setts of plated harness,
8 setts of japanned do,
10 setts of common (2 horse) wagon harness
3 dozen trunks,
25 buffalo robes,
3 dozen crop whips,
3 dozen carriage do,
3 dozen switch do,
2 dozen four feet wagon do.
R. F. RUTH.

N. B.—All work made to order by Eastern workmen of eastern materials; all job work promptly attended to; and all kinds of Hides and Furs will be taken in exchange for work and for cash. nov 2 7—yl

WALLACE SIGERSON,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
18, Poydras street, New Orleans.

REFERENCES.
S. M. Tinsley & Co., Springfield.
Opdycke, Tinsley, & Co., Springfield.
S. Griggs, Alton.
Simonds & Morrison, St. Louis, Mo.

JAS. SHIELDS, JAS. C. CONKLING.

SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.
march 19—yl

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Office in the Court House.
Sept 11—yl

No. 6.--Rheumatic Drops.

THESE drops are to remove pain and prevent mortification, to be rubbed on in all cases of external swellings or pains, it is an excellent remedy for rheumatism by taking one or two teaspoonfulls in a cup of warm tea and bathing the parts afflicted with it; it is good for bruises, sprains, swelled joints and old sores.

Cough Drops.

DOSE, from half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful every two or three hours, if the cough be violent. In slight cases three or four times a day. In frequent fits of coughing a lesser quantity may be taken more frequently, as the stomach will bear it. At night it may be taken in composition tea, to which may be added skunk cabbage and nerve powder.—Cover up warm, and put a warm brick to the feet.

They can be had at Wm. Harvey's one door east of the American House; through the winter he expects to be often there himself; or Samuel K. Swingly's, six miles south of Springfield, near Lick Creek, also all the medicine prepared by him.
15-3t CHARLES RICE.

JUST RECEIVED from New Orleans
20 hhds New Orleans sugar
100 bags Laguira coffee
5 bags Java do 25 do St Domingo do
25 bbls molasses
5 bbls Sugar house molasses
1 tierce rice
25 boxes soap
600 lbs cod fish, a superior article
10 bbls No 1 and 2 mackerel
5 bags pepper 2 bags allspice
35 kegs salmon 10 boxes starch
6 boxes assorted candies
75 boxes fresh raisins
15 bbls tar 2 casks saleratus

Prunes, Almonds filberts, sardines &c., for sale at the lowest cash prices.
june 11 ly OPDYCKE, TINSLEY & CO.

SPRINGFIELD BOOK STORE—J. H. Johnson and J. S. Bradford having established themselves at the old stand of Birchall & Johnson where, as formerly, will be kept on hand all kinds of School books, blank books, miscellaneous books and stationery of all descriptions, and all things pertaining to their business, and hope by a strict regard to the wants of community, to deserve and receive its patronage.

Orders from distant counties for records and other blank books will be punctually attended to.

J. S. Bradford has taken the Bindery connected with the Book store, and having a large supply of the best materials from the eastern cities, is prepared to fill orders for all kinds of blank books, ruled to any pattern. Pamphlets of all kinds bound and old books re-bound; all of which will be done in the neatest manner, and at prices to suit the times.
june 25

LATEST STYLE.—The subscribers have received their blocks of the latest eastern style for hats, and have on hand and are daily manufacturing, which enables them to keep constantly a general assortment of hats, which they would respectfully invite their customers and the public in general to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined to make it their interest to patronise their own manufacturers.
COOK & MUNGER.

M'CONNELL & BUNN, have and are daily receiving at their Store on the south-west corner of the public square, a large supply of Groceries, which they will sell at a small advance on St. Louis cost and carriage.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Imperial, gun powder, and Young Hyson Teas. New Orleans Sugar, Lump and Loaf sugar, Molasses.

G. A. and L. P. and Kenawha Salt.

Coffee, Rice, Pepper and Spice, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Race and Ground Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Dried Apples and Peaches.

40 boxes Raisins	6 doz jars Prunes a fine article
10 do Lemon syrup	
20 do pepper sauce	2 do preserved straw and rasberries
5 do bottledmustard	
5 do Cayenne pepper	10 boxes starch
4 do ass'd pickles	4 casks saleratus
4 do Ketchup	4 bbls sperm oil
6 do French cordials	100 boxes ass'd window glass
2 do Brandy Fruits	
6 do cherries	4 do fine cut chewing tobacco
60 do Spanish Cigars	
40 do Melee do	4 do smoking tobacco
60 do fancy soap	4 do Honey Dew do
2 do pint flasks	10 do Kentucky tobac.
6 do ass'd tumblers	20 do codfish
40 do Decanters	20 do Herring
44 do glass jars ass'd	50 bags shot ass'd
20 reams ruled lett'r pap.	500 lbs lead
6 do French do	10 kegs Dupont powder
16 do ruled foolscap	40,000 percussion caps
40 do wrapping paper	6 boxes chocolate
2 gross paste blacking	4 do pipes
10 kegs nails assorted	10 boxes fric. matches
10 do white lead	10 doz painted buckets
6 do Spanish whiting	12 doz grass bed cords
6 do do brown	6 doz hemp do do
10 do lamp black	10 doz lines

LIQUORS.

Cogniac, Rochelle and American Brandy; Jamaica and N. O. Rum; Holland and American Gin; Common and Rectified Whiskey.

WINES.

Mhderia, Champaign, Brown and Pale Sherry, Vidona, Port, Muscat, Claret and Malaga Wines.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

60 Saddles, some of which are very superior. A great variety of Bridles, Martingales, and Girths, which will be sold unusually low.

Also, 60 ounces Sulphate Quinine, warrante pure.

WANTED—Dry Hydes, Deer Skins, and Furs for which the highest price will be paid in cash or goods. Springfield Aug. 21—tf

SALT.—500 barrels Kenawha Alum Salt, just landed, per steamboat Miami and Harry Tompkins, and for sale cheap.

Also, 1000 barrels fine Kenawha salt daily expected, which will also be sold low.
BASSETT & TAYLOR.
Beardstown, Nov. 9, 1841. 15-3m

Blooded Stock for sale.

I HAVE a large stock of blooded horses, descending from the same families with John Bascombe, Fanny Wright. Tarlton, Patsey Wallace, Kosciusco, Mary Morris, and other performers of note; the mares by Old Archy, Sumpter, Big Archy, Goode's Arab, Sea Gull, Tiger, Trumpeter, Leviathan, Bertrand, Sarpedon, Rattler and Eclipse; the colts by Medoc, Glenco, Zinganee, Belshazzar, Luzborough, Shark and Monmouth Eclipse, and the mares in foal to Monmouth Eclipse, Zinganee, and Leviathan.

Also, a stock of blooded cattle, descendants of Short horned Durhams imported by Col. Powell, crossed on some of the best bulls imported in the last few years.

All of which I offer for sale without reserve, with liberal credits, or in exchange for property in the State of Illinois. For further information enquire of Mr A. P. Chesly, Springfield, Illinois.
R. PINDELL, Lexington, Ky.
13-2m

The cause of Bilious complaints mode of cure.

A WELL regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal from all obstruction. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the digestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an over abundance of bile, causes frequent nausea, in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetical, functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard—as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature, but when ever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its efforts are always thereby much aggravated. The process of organic obstructions is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric bilious are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints and if persevered in, strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action, and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

THE LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have proved to be most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents if not they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of these secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coats, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or sainted secretions, are completely discharged.

Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasma, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original existing cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so afflicted. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

Moffat's life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a positive and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the life medicines are the only medicines that will thoroughly effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, William B. Moffat, 376 Broadway, New York.

The above valuable medicine is for sale by
May 28, 1841. GEORGE G. GRUBB.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

PRAIRIE FLOWER,
A Western Magazine.

WE present to the public a prospectus for a monthly periodical, to be published in Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, and entitled the "PRAIRIE FLOWER."

This work will be issued in numbers, commencing on the 10th of November next, printed on fine white paper, neatly done up in a fancy cover, and forwarded to country subscribers in strong wrappers, on the first of every month.

Each number will contain twenty-four pages of closely printed matter; and as often as possible be embellished with handsome Engravings, making at the end of the year a work of two hundred and eighty-eight pages, containing original tales, poetry, sketches of the west, illustrations of history, letters from the east, biographical sketches, anecdotes, and literature in general.

The articles will be, with few exceptions, original, and the contribution of several distinguished writers have already been secured.

In presenting to the public the "Prairie Flower," we solicit their patronage for the humble plant, that rears its head in "the wilds of the West." We pretend not to bring our fragile blossom into competition with roses that bloom with hues of richest dye, in the gardens of Eastern Literature, supported and reared as they are by talent and genius, far superior to that which can be brought to the aid of the offspring of the Prairie by its juvenile guardian; but the "Prairie Flower" asks only a warm and sunny welcome from the lovers of Literature in the West, to enable it to expand and show forth, month after month, richer and more varied tints, which will make it worthy of the encouragement of an American public.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. Postmasters and others acting as agents, will be furnished with the "Prairie Flower," as follows:

6 copies for		$5
12	do	10
25	do	20

By remitting the same free of postage to the Editor, JOS. C. DUNCAN, or Messrs. Workman & Harr, Publishers, Charleston, Coles county, Illinois.
14—tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.—The subscriber having fitted up this house in good order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please his customers, and he hopes to deserve the favor of the public.
june 4 ly JOHN DELANY.